entire nervous system, soothe the nerves, and induce healthy, invigorating rest and sleep; and effective to tone the stomach muscles, to create vigorous appetite and proper digestion; to remove the feeling of tiredness and listlessness, and to instill new vim and vigor.

The tonic and blood purifier was alleged to be misbranded in that the label of the bottle bore false and fraudulent statements that the article was effective, among other things, as a blood purifier; effective as a blood, nerve, and system tonic; and effective to have a distinct action upon the bowels, kidneys, and bladder, to relieve rheumatism, neuritis, and backaches, to create appetite, and to aid digestion.

The kidney and bladder medicine was alleged to be misbranded in that the label of the bottle bore false and fraudulent statements that the article was effective, among other things, as a kidney and bladder medicine, to purify, increase, and regulate the flow of urine, to strengthen weak muscles, to help eliminate the body poisons, to restore the kidneys and bladder to their proper functions, and to bring back bodily health.

On March 27, 1936, pleas of nolo contendere were entered, and the court imposed a fine totaling $75 and costs.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25400. Adulteration and misbranding of intramuscular ampoules and intravenous ampoules. U. S. v. Irving W. Narson and Albert D. Fainland, copartners, trading as Ethko Chemical Products Co. Pleas of guilty. Each defendant fined $4,400, and execution of sentence as to $4,200 of the amount suspended. (F. & D. no. 36001. Sample nos. 21016-B to 21019, incl., 21482-B, 21485-B, 21488-B, 21491-B, 21851-B to 21854-B, incl.)

These articles were sold under various professed standards; and with respect to all but two of the shipments referred to herein it was alleged by the Government that the articles failed to conform to such standards. The labels of the articles in all the shipments bore erroneous statements as to the amounts of their ingredients.

On February 7, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Irving W. Narson and Albert D. Fainland, copartner, trading as Ethko Chemical Products Co., New York, N. Y., alleging shipments by them, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, in the period from December 6, 1934, to February 23, 1935, from New York, N. Y., to Newark, N. J., of quantities of intramuscular ampoules and intravenous ampoules which were both adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled in part: (Box and ampoule) "Intramuscular Ampoules * * * 1 cc. Intramuscular Iron Citrate 1 gr. * * * 6.5 ct. grams * * * Made To a Standard—Not a price Ethko Chemical Products Co. New York City"; (box and ampoule) "Intravenous Ampoules * * * 10 cc Intravenous sodium iodide 15½ grs."; (box and ampoule) "Intravenous Ampoules * * * 5 c.c. Intravenous Calcium Chloride 4 Grains"; (box and ampoule) "Intravenous Ampoules * * * Dextrose and Sodium Chloride Dextrose 50% Sodium Chloride 30% 10 c.c."; (box and ampoule) "Intravenous Ampoules 10 c.c. Methenamine 2 gms."; (box and ampoule) "Intramuscular Ampoules * * * 2 cc Caffeine Sodio Benzoate 7½ gr."; (box and ampoule) "Intravenous Ampoules * * * Sodium Thiosulphate 15 grs. 10 c.c."; (box and ampoule) "Intravenous Ampoules * * * Sodium Salicylate and Iodide Sod. Salicylate 15½ grs. Sod. Iodide 15½ grs. 20 c.c."; (box and ampoule) "Intravenous Ampoules Sodium Salicylate & Iodide with Colchicine 20 cc. Sod. Salicylate 15½ grs. Sod. Iodide 15½ grs. Colchicine 1/100 gr."; (box and ampoule) "Intravenous Ampoules 20 cc Sodium Iodide 31 grains"; (box and ampoule) "Intramuscular Ampoules 1 cc Sodium Cacodylate 1 gr."; (box and ampoule) "Intravenous Ampoules 10 c.c. Iodo-Hexamine Hexamethylenamine 12 grs. Sodium Iodide 7½ grs. Distilled Water, q.s. 10 cc."

The ampoules of sodium iodide were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity differed from the standard under which they were sold, in that each 10 cubic centimeters of the article contained more than 15½ grains of sodium iodide, namely, 18.2 grains thereof.

The ampoules of calcium chloride were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity differed from the standard under which they were sold in that each 5 cubic centimeters of said article contained less than 4 grains of calcium chloride, namely, 3.49 grains thereof.

The ampoules of dextrose and sodium chloride were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity differed from the standard under which they

were sold in that they contained less than 50 percent of dextrose and less than 30 percent of sodium chloride, namely, not more than 27.9 percent of dextrose and not more than 14.8 percent of sodium chloride.

The ampoules of methenamine were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity differed from the standard under which they were sold, in that each 10 cubic centimeters of said article did not contain 2 grams of methenamine but did contain a lesser amount thereof, namely, not more than 1.77 grams.

The ampoules of caffeine sodio-benzoate were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity differed from the standard under which they were sold, in that each 2 cubic centimeters of said article contained more than 7½ grains of caffeine sodium benzoate, namely, not less than 8.21 grains thereof.

The ampoules of sodium thiosulphate were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity differed from the standard under which they were sold, in that each 10 cubic centimeters of said article contained more than 15 grains of sodium thiosulphate, namely, 16.13 grains of sodium thiosulphate.

The ampoules of sodium salicylate and iodide with colchicine were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity differed from the standard under which they were sold, in that each 20 cubic centimeters of said article contained more than 15½ grains of sodium salicylate and more than 15½ grains of sodium iodide, namely, from 16.8 grains to 30.5 grains of sodium salicylate and from 18.6 grains to 31.5 grains of sodium iodide.

The ampoules of sodium iodide were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity differed from the standard under which they were sold, in that the article contained, in addition to sodium iodide, another drug ingredient, namely, 1.1 grain of sodium thiosulphate to each 20 cubic centimeters of the article.

The ampoules of sodium cacodylate were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity differed from the standard under which they were sold, in that each one cubic centimeter of said article did not contain 1 grain of sodium cacodylate but did contain a less amount, namely, not more than 0.39 grain thereof.

The Ampoules Iodo-Hexamine were alleged to be adulterated in that their strength and purity differed from the standard under which they were sold, in that said article contained more than 7½ grains of sodium iodide in each 10 cubic centimeters of said article, namely, not less than 7.7 grains nor more than 8.5 grains thereof.

The ampoules of iron citrate were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement borne on said box and ampoules, to wit, "Iron Citrate", was false and misleading, in that said article was not iron citrate but was iron and ammonium citrate.

The ampoules of sodium iodide were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement borne on the box, to wit, "10 cc * * * Sodium Iodide 15½ grs.", and the statement borne on each of said ampoules, to wit, "10 cc * * * Sodium Iodide 15½ grains", were false and misleading, in that the amount of sodium iodide in each 10 cubic centimeters of said article was more than 15½ grains, namely, 18.2 grains thereof.

The ampoules of calcium chloride were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement borne on the box and on each of the ampoules, to wit, "5 c. c. * * * Calcium Chloride 4 Grains", was false and misleading, in that each 5 cubic centimeters of said article did not contain 4 grains of calcium chloride, but did contain a lesser amount thereof, namely, not more than 3.49 grains.

The ampoules of dextrose and sodium chloride were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement borne on the box and the ampoules, to wit, "Dextrose 50% Sodium Chloride 30%", was false and misleading, in that said article contained less than 50 percent of dextrose and less than 30 percent of sodium chloride, namely, not more than 27.9 percent of dextrose and not more than 14.8 percent of sodium chloride.

The ampoules of methenamine were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement borne on the box and on the ampoules, to wit, "10 c. c. * * * Methenamine 2 Gms.", was false and misleading, in that each 10 cubic centimeters of said article contained not more than 1.77 grams of methenamine to each 10 cubic centimeters.

The ampoules of caffeine sodio-benzoate were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement borne on the box and ampoules, to wit, "2 cc * * * Caffeine Sodio Benzoate 7½ gr.", was false and misleading, in that each 2

cubic centimeters of said article contained more than 7½ grains of caffeine sodium benzoate, namely, not less than 8.21 grains thereof.

The ampoules of sodium thiosulphate were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement borne on the ampoules, to wit, "10 c. c. * * * Sodium Thiosulphate 15 grs.", was false and misleading, in that each 10 cubic centimeters of the article contained more than 15 grains of sodium thiosulphate, namely, not less than 16.13 grains thereof.

The ampoules of sodium salicylate and sodium iodide were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements borne on the box and ampoules, to wit, "Sodium Salicylate and Iodide Sod. Salicylate * * * Sod. Iodide", were false and misleading, in that the article also contained an undeclared ingredient, namely, sodium citrate in the amount of 6 grains to each 20 cubic centimeters of said article.

The ampoules of sodium salicylate and sodium iodide with colchicine were alleged to be misbranded in that the statements borne on the box and ampoules, to wit, "20 cc * * * Sod. Salicylate 15½ grs. Sod. Iodide 15½ grs.", were false and misleading, in that each 20 cubic centimeters of said article contained more than 15½ grains of sodium salicylate and more than 15½ grains of sodium iodide, namely, from 16.8 grains to 30.5 grains of sodium salicylate and from 18.6 grains to 31.5 grains of sodium iodide.

The ampoules of sodium iodide were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement borne on the box and ampoules, to wit, "20 cc * * * Sodium Iodide 31 grains", was false and misleading, in that said article did not consist solely of sodium iodide but contained, in addition, 1.1 grain of sodium thiosulphate to each 20 cubic centimeters of the article, and the volume of the contents of each of said ampoules was not 20 cubic centimeters, but less.

The ampoules of sodium cacodylate were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement borne on the box and on the ampoules, to wit, "1 cc * * * Sodium Cacodylate 1 gr.", was false and misleading, in that each 1 cubic centimeter of said article contained less than 1 grain of sodium cacodylate, namely, not more than 0.39 grain thereof.

The Ampoules Iodo-Hexamine were alleged to be misbranded in that the statement borne on the box and ampoules, to wit, "10 c. c. * * * Sodium Iodide 7½ grs.", was false and misleading in that the said article contained more than 7½ grains of sodium iodide, namely, not less than 7.7 grains nor more than 8.5 grains thereof to each 10 cubic centimeters.

On February 13, 1936, pleas of guilty having been entered, each defendant was fined $4,400 and execution of sentence as to $4,200 of the amount was suspended.

M. L. WILSON, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25401. Adulteration of atropine sulphate hypodermic tablets and strychnine sulphate hypodermic tablets. U. S. v. The Tilden Co., a corporation. Plea of nolo contendere. Fine, $600 and costs. (F. & D. no. 36039. Sample nos. 28354–B, 28356–B.)

Each of these articles failed to conform to its professed standard and quality.

On December 5, 1935, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Tilden Co., a corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on or about May 10, 1935, from St. Louis, Mo., to Wilson, Ark., of quantities of Hypodermic Tablets Atrophine Sulphate and Hypodermic Tablets Strychnine Sulphate which were adulterated. The articles were labeled in part: (Bottle) "* * * Atropine Sulphate 1-100 Gr. * * *"; (bottle) "* * * Strychnine Sulphate 1-40 Gr. * * *."

Analyses showed that the atropine sulphate hypodermic tablets contained 0.0076 grain of atropine sulphate per tablet; and that the strychnine sulphate hypodermic tablets contained 0.0211 grain of strychnine sulphate per tablet.

The atropine sulphate hypodermic tablets were alleged to be adulterated in that they fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold, in that each tablet contained less than one one-hundredth of a grain of atropine sulphate.

The strychnine sulphate hypodermic tablets were alleged to be adulterated in that they fell below the professed standard and quality under which they were sold in that each tablet contained less than one-fortieth of a grain of strychnine sulphate.